

高中第一册(上)

Units 1~2	(001)
Units 3~4	(011)
Units 5~6	(021)
Units 7~8	(031)
Units 9~10	(041)
Units 11~12	(051)
Units 13~14	(061)

高中第一册(下)

Units 15~16	(071)
Units 17~18	(081)
Units 19~20	(091)
Units 21~22	(100)
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高中第一册(上)

Units 1~2

复习建议—宏观认知策略

1. 复习是学习知识的重要环节,孔子曰:“温故而知新”。复习的具体方法是多样的,从内容上分有知识梳理,构建完善的知识体系,培养科内综合与科际综合基本技能。就英语而言,可以以词法、句法或按章节以及不同题材分类复习。复习的具体方法也是多样的,就一般情况来说,英语科主要采用四轮巩固,词组句型同类联想,异类归纳对比和专项技能训练等方法。只要我们能把这些复习方法的特点集中优化,在复习过程中教师给予个性化指导,那么复习就会事半功倍。同时,提醒读者在利用本书时应注意节奏,以便前、后节之间转换高效有序。

2. 文化学习:文化背景知识是语言学习中的重要内容。在复习中不但要将复习内容定位在巩固基本知识、提升基本技能的基础上,而且要使之具有更广阔的情景,即树立大英语观——在文化学习中学习运用语言的能力。本书每章都有文化分析,同时附加高考相关题型,以便老师洞悉高考考查文化内容。本章涉及暑假和实验室两个题材,在 MET1992/D 篇, NMET2001/B 篇, 上海1996/D 篇, 上海2002年春/B 篇都有不同展现。这类题材贴近学生生活,符合考查动向,老师应注意提供同本章内容相关的文章以扩充知识面。

3. 知识归纳是复习的重要方法。注意本章节归纳内容,例如: go on doing sth. go on to do sth. 以及 go on with sth.

4. 本章有关交际英语的重点是“问候”与“介绍”的交际用语,同时还出现了命令和请求方面的交际英语。通过复习让学生了解英、美人士在问候与介绍方面的用语特点,掌握表达命令和请求的句式。一般来说,在表示命令和请求时用祈使句。

5. 本章节在语法方面的重点是复习各种时态的疑问句以及直接引语和间接引语。

6. 在写作方面注意书信体写法和图书室、实验室祈使句类规则要求的书写规范。书信体裁在高考中常有涉及,可以进行相关训练。

要句点击—钩挂知识重点

1. 比尔:好啦,时间不早了。我得走了。见到

你很高兴。

哈里:见到你(也)很高兴。再见。

BILL: Well, it's getting late. I must be off now. Nice to meet you.

HARRY: Nice meeting you. Bye—bye.

2. 比尔:你去年在哪所学校读书?

哈里:在中心学校。

比尔:真的吗?我的朋友鲍勃·怀特也在中心学校。

BILL: Which school were you at last year?

HARRY: Centre School.

BILL: Really? So was my friend Bob White.

3. 这是一年中收稻谷的时期,因此我们每天从早到晚干活。有时,我们在天黑以后还借助拖拉机的灯光继续工作。

It is the time of year for the rice harvest, so every day I work from dawn until dark. Sometimes we go on working after dark by the lights of our tractors.

4. 我们的农场有许多机器。农场虽然很大,但我爸爸只雇两个人为他干活。

Although the farm is large, my dad has only two men working for him.

5. 这里夏天不常下雨。因此,我们不得不给菜地浇水。

It doesn't often rain in the summer here. As a result, we have to water the vegetable garden.

6. 我得停笔睡觉了。请代我问你父母亲好。

I must stop and get some sleep. Please give my regards to your parents.

7. 在你看来,你的假期哪段时间过得最好?

What was the nicest part of your holiday in your opinion?

8. 首先,没有老师领着不要进这儿。

First of all, don't come in here without a teacher.

9. 你们离开实验室前,务必要关上电源,关好窗户。

Before you leave the lab, make sure the electricity is turned off and the windows are shut.

10. 在实验结束时要用肥皂洗手。

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Wash your hands with soap *at the end of* your experiment.

11. 除非老师允许,否则你不要动任何东西。

Don't touch anything *unless* your teacher tells you to.

12. 他个子矮小,戴着一副深度眼镜,但是他有一种奇妙的方法,使他的课上得生动有趣。

He was a little man with thick glasses, but he had a strange way of making his classes lively and interesting.

13. 很遗憾,你们中谁都观察得不够仔细。

I'm sorry, none of you watched carefully enough.

14. 他把一个手指放进嘴里,尝了尝,微笑着,显得很高兴的样子。

He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased.

15. 每个学生把一个手指伸进混合液蘸了蘸,然后放进嘴里吸了一下。他们没有笑,而是每个人都做了个鬼脸。

Each student dipped a finger into the mixture and sucked it. Instead of smiling, each of them made a face.

重点辅导—夯实基础知识

1. “so+助动词+(另一)主语”是倒装语序,说明前句所谈的话也适用于后者,so 代替上文提到的情况,意为“也是如此”。后者所用助动词与前句相同,但在主谓一致方面,应与后面的主语保持一致;如果上句谓语是行为动词,则 so 后面用助动词 do 的适当形式。如:

① You **are** clever, so **is** your son.

(= You are clever, your son is also clever/clever, too.)

② You **can** swim well. So **can** I.

(= You can swim well. I can swim well, too. / I can also swim well.)

③ She **loves** playing the piano. So **does** he.

(= She loves playing the piano. He loves playing the piano, too. / He also loves playing the piano.)

注:(1)“neither/nor+助动词+(另一)主语”表示上句否定的情况也适合于后者。

He isn't good at biology.

{ Neither/Nor is she.

{ =She isn't good at biology, either.

—I didn't get much sleep last night.

{ —Neither/Nor did I.

{ =I didn't get much sleep, either.

(2)当前者与后者在多方面具有相同情况,则可用句型:

It is/was the same with……。如:

Peter was caught in the rain yesterday. He caught a cold and was ill in bed. It was the same with his brother.

彼得昨天被雨淋了。他感冒了,正病倒在床。他的兄弟也是如此。

2. “so+(与前句相同的)主语+助动词”表示赞同即同意别人的说法,是个强调句式。说明前者“的确”如此。该句型可转化为 yes 引起的简单句。

You think she is from Canada, so she is.

你认为她是加拿大人,她的确是。

(= You think she is from Canada, yes, she is.)

3. have+复合宾语

动词 have 当“使”“让”讲时,其后要求跟复合宾语(即 宾语+宾语补足语)。

① have+宾语+动词不定式(不带 to),意为“使/让某人做某事”。如:

Don't forget to have them come.

(别忘了让他们来。)

② have+宾语+动词-ing 形式,意为“使/让某人/某物一直处于某种状态”。如:

I'll have the car waiting at the entrance. Will that be all right? (我让车停在门口等着,这样行吗?)

③ have+宾语+动词过去分词,意为“让别人做某事”。如:

I've had my bike repaired.

(我让人修了修我的自行车。)

注意:句型①、②中的宾语和宾语补足语(动词不定式或动词-ing 形式)之间为主谓关系,而句型③中的宾语和宾语补足语(过去分词)之间为动宾关系。

have 当“有”讲时,其后的宾语可带不定式(要加 to)作定语,不要与前面的使役用法混淆了。如:

I have a composition to write, so I can't go swimming.

(我有一篇作文要写,所以不能去游泳了。)

4. first of all 与 above all 相似,意思为“首先”。at first 相当于 at the beginning,意思为“起初”,强调开始的顺序或时间的先后。如:

First of all, let me say how glad I'm to be here.

(首先,我要说我来到这里是多么高兴。)

When you study a foreign language, above all, you should know why you study it.

(学习一门外语的时候,首先要明白为什么要学它。)

You may feel writing hard at first, but soon you will be able to do it well.



(一开始你会感到写作有困难,但很快你就能做好。)

5. unless/if...not

① unless 与 if...not...都引出条件状语从句,从句中的时态都用现在时代替将来时,只是语气 unless 比 if...not 重。

② 有的同学遇到使用 unless 的句子时,弄不清该用肯定还是否定而出错误。这时,最好的办法是将 unless 替换成 if...not,便一目了然。如:

I won't go unless(I am)invited. = I won't go if I am not invited.

(如果没有人邀请我,我不会去。)

③ 但由于 unless 与 if...not 的语气不同,有时替换后的意思就不一样了。如:

Unless he were my friend, I shouldn't expect his help.

(除非他是我的朋友,我才会期望他的帮助。——他并不是我的朋友。)

If he were not my friend, I shouldn't expect his help.

(如果他不是我的朋友,我就不会期待他的帮助了。——正因为他是我的朋友,我才期待他的帮助。)

6. at the end/in the end

① at the end “在……末尾”,通常与介词连用,表示时间或空间的点。in the end 则没有这种用法。如:

At the end of class, Mr Li sang an English song.

(快下课的时候,李老师唱了一首英语歌。)

② in the end “最后、终于”,相当于 at last, finally。如:

He failed so many times that in the end he gave up hopes.

(他屡遭失败,最终放弃希望了。)



词语辨析—明确词语使用

选用下面词语的适当形式填空

I. too much/much too

- The computer is _____ expensive.
- Stop, Peter. You talked _____.
- I've got _____ work to do.
- Father, have a rest. You're _____ tired today.
- Hurry up! You have wasted _____ time.

[辨析]这两个词组都有“太”“非常”的含义,它们的中心词都在后面那个词上。too much(太多)用法同 much(多),可用作名词、形容词和副词。如:

You give me too much.

(你给我的太多了。——too much 相当于名词)

Don't speak too much.

(别讲得太多。——too much 相当于副词)

much too(实在太)用法同 too,只用作副词,但它不单独使用,后面要接形容词或其他副词。如:

It's much too hot today.

(今天实在太热了。——much too 修饰形容词 hot)

虽然 too much 和 much too 都可用作副词,但 too much 不可修饰形容词,而 much too 不可修饰动词。(可换用 very, very much 或其他词语)

答案:1. much too 2. too much 3. too much
4. much too 5. too much

II. holiday/vacation/leave/off

- Christmas is a _____ for everybody.
- The children will take their summer _____ in half a month.
- My father is on _____.
- The manager gave the worker a day _____.
- I have to ask you for half a day's _____.

[辨析]这几个词都可以用来表示假期,但是具体含义有所不同。

holiday *n.* (节假日)时间可长可短,为可数名词。与季节名词连用时多用复数。它与数词连用时只表示次数,不表示日期。如:

We have had three holidays since the beginning of the year.

(我们从今年初以来已有三次假期了。)

vacation *n.* (假日,休息日)指比较长的假期,多指大学的假期。暑假可说 the summer holidays (英国多用),也可说 the summer vacation (s)(美国多用)。

leave *n.* (假)多指政府部门、机关,尤其指部队的休假。ask sb. for leave 意为“向……请假”。

off *adv.* (休假,不工作)副词,多用在名词之后作定语。如:

The teacher gave her three days off.

(老师给了她三天假。)

答案:1. holiday
2. holidays/vacation(s)
3. holiday/vacation
4. off 5. leave

III. close/shut off/turn off

- You'd better _____ the motor. It is making too much noise.
- All the shops are _____ now.
- She didn't _____ the door and entered the house.

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4. He _____ all the lights before he left the lab.

5. _____ the television, please.

[辨析]三者都有“关”的意思。close 常指把开着的门窗等关起来,它的反义词是 open。shut 意为“关闭”“关牢”,语气比 close 重。turn off 意为“关掉”“停止运转”,通常用于电灯、电视机、收音机、发电机、自来水、煤气等设施的关闭。它的反义词是 turn on。词组 shut off 的含义和用法与 turn off 相同。

答案:1. turn off 2. shut/closed
3. close/shut 4. turned off
5. Shut off/Turn off

IV. instead/instead of/without

1. I don't like this one; give me that _____.
2. He stayed at home studying English _____ going to the cinema.
3. Tom passed by me _____ saying hello to me.
4. He went to school by bike _____ by car.
5. If Harry is not well enough to go with you, take me _____.

[辨析]①instead 和 instead of 都有“代替”的意思。但 instead 是副词,而 instead of 是介词。

②instead of 和 without 都是介词,之后都可以接动名词-ing 形式作宾语,也都含有“而没有做什么”的意思。但是 without 后所加的动作与前面的动作可同时发生,instead of 却不可。如上面第 2 题,看电影和学英语不能同时进行,要用 instead of; 第 3 题,打招呼和从旁边经过可同时进行,故用 without。

答案:1. instead 2. instead of 3. without
4. instead of 5. instead

综合训练——形成语用能力

一、听力

第一节

听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

M: What can I do if I can't finish reading it in a week?

W: You may come and renew it.

► 1. What is the man doing?

- A. Borrowing a book.
- B. Buying a book.
- C. Asking his teacher a question.

答案:A

M: What's Dick's age?

W: He's eleven years younger than Tom.

M: How old is Tom then?

W: He is thirty.

► 2. How old is Dick?

- A. Twenty-one years old.
- B. Nineteen years old.
- C. Eighteen years old.

答案:B

M: Would you go to the cinema with me this afternoon?

W: Well. I'm meeting an old friend of mine at 4 p. m.

► 3. What is the woman going to do this afternoon?

- A. Attend a meeting.
- B. See a film.
- C. Meet her old friend.

答案:C

M: Are you going to Harbin during your winter holiday?

W: Well. I don't enjoy cold weather at all, and Harbin is freezing in the winter time.

► 4. What do we learn from this conversation?

- A. She'll probably wait until summer to go to Harbin.
- B. She'll probably not go to Harbin for her holiday.
- C. She'll probably go to Harbin for her holiday.

答案:B

M: Where are we going tomorrow, Mary?

W: We'll first visit the Science Museum which is to the east of the zoo, and then drive to the People's Park.

► 5. Where is the Science Museum?

- A. To the east of the zoo.
- B. Near the People's Park.
- C. To the west of the People's Park.

答案:A

第二节

听下面 2 段对话,每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前,你将有时阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答第 6~7 题。



M: Hello. This is Joe Monroe, speaking to Lucia? Am I speaking to my Aunt Lucia?
 W: Oh, no, no, no. I'm not Lucia. This is a cinema in New York. I'm afraid you've got the wrong number, sir.
 M: Sorry to have troubled you!
 W: That's OK.

- 6. Who has got the wrong number?
 A. Joe Monroe.
 B. Joe Monroe's aunt.
 C. Lucia's aunt.
 答案: A

- 7. Where do you think Lucia lives?
 A. In Los Angeles.
 B. In New York.
 C. In a cinema.
 答案: B

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8~10 题。

M: Today is the twelfth of August. In another four days it will be my sister Mary's birthday. We'll have a party. Would you please come and join us, Jean?
 W: What time will the party begin?
 M: At twenty to two.
 W: But my sister will come to see me from Shanghai at 1:20 that afternoon. I have to meet her at the station. So I'm afraid I'll be late for the party.
 M: That's all right. Do come, please.
 W: Sure!

- 8. When is Mary's birthday?
 A. August 15th.
 B. August 16th.
 C. August 12th.
 答案: B
- 9. What time will the party begin?
 A. At 2:00 p. m.
 B. At 2:20 p. m.
 C. At 1:40 p. m.
 答案: C
- 10. Will Jean come to the party?
 A. No, she won't, because she'll meet her sister at the station.
 B. Yes, she will, but she'll be late for the party.
 C. Not sure. Perhaps she won't be able to come.
 答案: B

二、单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1. —What were you doing when the telephone rang?
 —I _____ away my books and _____ to bed.
 A. had just put; was going
 B. was just putting; going
 C. just put; had gone
 D. have just put; gone
 答案: A

- 2. —Where have you been?
 —I _____ in the heavy traffic, or I would have been here earlier.
 A. stuck B. had stuck
 C. have been stuck D. got stuck
 答案: D

- 3. —Do you want tea or coffee?
 —_____. I really don't mind.
 (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

A. Both B. None C. Either D. Neither

[解析] 该题的关键是抓住 I don't mind 这一信息, 表明二者随便哪一种都可以, 表示两者中的任何一个应用 either。

答案: C

- 4. Please tell me the way you thought of _____ the garden.
 A. take care of B. to take care of
 C. taking care of D. how to take care of
 [解析] 本题中 take care of 短语不是 think of 的宾语, 所以不能选 A 与 C。B 与 D 都是不定式形式, 可选不带疑问词的不定式作前边名词 way 的定语。

答案: B

- 5. Brian told you that there wasn't anyone in the room at that time, _____?
 (2002 年上海春季高考)

A. was there B. wasn't there
 C. didn't he D. did he

[解析] 主从复合句的反意疑问句一般要看主句的时态和肯、否定情况。由于主句是 Brian did..., 故用 didn't he 来表示反意疑问。

答案: C

- 6. —You've left the light on.
 —Oh, so I have. _____ and turn it off.
 (2000 年全国高考)

A. I'll go B. I've gone
 C. I go D. I'm going

答案: A

- 7. The visiting professor _____ giving lectures to students _____ invited to meetings at times.
 A. preferred; to being
 B. preferred to; rather than

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C. preferred; than being

D. preferred; to being

[解析] prefer ... to ... 意为“宁愿……而不……”，其中 to 为介词。如：He prefers walking to taking a taxi. (他宁愿步行，也不愿意乘坐出租车。) prefer to do 与 rather than 搭配也表同样的意思。注意 rather than 后加不带 to 的不定式。因此选项 B 应排除，而选项 D 中 prefer 的过去式形式不对。

答案：A

► 8. —Good morning, Grand Hotel.

—Hello, I'd like to book a room for the nights of the 18th and 19th.

—_____. (2001 全国高考)

A. What can I do for you?

B. At your service.

C. What's the matter?

D. Just a minute, please.

[解析] 这是旅馆服务员与顾客的对话。由于许多学生只注意到服务员与顾客之间常用 What can I do for you? 或 Can I help you? 没有认真审题就选择了 A 项，而实际上他们是在电话中谈的话。因为顾客想订一间房间，服务员接到电话后，他需要查一下登记情况，所以正确答案应为 Just a minute.

答案：D

► 9. —_____ in the workshop. Please stop it.

—Sorry, I _____.

A. Smoking is not allowed; don't know

B. Not smoking; am not sure

C. Don't smoke; have no idea

D. Smoking is forbidden; didn't know

[解析] A、D 两个选项类似，但 A 项中的后项时态不对。“不知道”只能是在对方告诉之前，故需用过去时。

答案：D

► 10. —Did you go to the exhibition last night?

—Unfortunately, I couldn't _____ it. But I'm going to see it tonight.

A. do B. make C. manage D. realize

[解析] 具干扰性的为 A 项 do，由搭配可知，如用 do，应为 That will do 或 That does it，其意为“足够了”。而 make it 意为“成功，设法安排”。如：He says he'll get up at six tomorrow morning, but he never makes it.

答案：B

► 11. He didn't work it out _____ I explained it to him.

A. unless B. until C. when D. even

答案：B

► 12. —What made you so upset?

—_____ my house _____ saying goodbye.

A. Jim left; without

B. Jim's leaving; instead of

C. That Jim left; without

D. Jim leaving; instead of

[解析] 放在句首作主语时，用名词所有格 + v. -ing 形式，而不用名词普通格 + v. -ing 形式。故 D 项应予以排除。另外，instead of 与 without 后接 v. -ing 时，without 后所接的动作与其前面的动作可同时发生，但 instead of 不可。故可排除 B。引导主语从句的 that 不可省略，故 A 不对。

答案：C

► 13. The baby is sleeping. Would you please _____ the radio a little?

A. turn on

B. turn off

C. turn down

D. turn up

[解析] 注意这四个词组的不同含义：turn on (打开)；turn off (关上)；turn up (开大)；turn down (调低)。

答案：C

► 14. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used. (2001 年全国高考)

A. /; / B. the; the C. /; the D. the; /

[解析] 考查冠词用法。第一空格加冠词是指类别，第二空不用冠词，物质名词是用来表示一般概念时通常不加冠词。

答案：D

► 15. —I believe we've met somewhere before.

—No, _____. (2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

A. it isn't the same B. it can't be true

C. I don't think so D. I'd rather not

[解析] 对话双方一方表示自己的猜测和相信，要求对方给以证实。可以把 I believe we've met somewhere before 理解为 Do you believe we've met somewhere before? 故答语应表明自己的意见，答案为 C。把握语境是做好日常交际用语题的关键。

答案：C

► 16. —Waiter!

—_____

—I can't eat this. It's too salty.

(2000 年全国高考)

A. Yes, sir?

B. What?

C. All right?

D. Pardon?

答案：A

► 17. I don't know how the accident _____.

A. come about

B. was come about

C. came about

D. is coming about

答案：C

► 18. —Why haven't you bought any butter?



—I _____ to but I forgot about it.
(2001 年·京、皖、蒙春季高考)

- A. liked B. wished
C. meant D. expected

答案:C

►19. —The young man has spent as much time as he _____ the experiments.

—No wonder he succeeded _____.

- A. did; by the end
B. could do; in the end
C. could doing; at the end
D. could doing; in the end

答案:D

►20. —You are so lucky.

—What do you mean _____ that?

(2002 年全国春季高考)

- A. for B. in C. of D. by

[解析]考查介词。此句意为“你那样说是什么意思”,故用“by(借助于)”较为合适。

答案:D

三、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Do you know what kind of things the young people are reading? More and more 1 and parents have noticed another kind of pollution, which comes from the printed papers 2 on streets.

These printed things 3 newspapers but have hardly 4 to do with them, you can only find reading materials badly made up there—some are too strange for anyone to 5; others are frightening stories of something 6. However, many of the young readers are getting interested in such 7 reading, which 8 them what they should pay for their breakfast and brings them *nightmares* (恶梦) and immoral (邪恶的) ideas in 9. Homework was left 10; daily games lost.

These sellers shout on streets selling their papers well. The writers, publishers and printers, 11 they are, we never know, are 12 their ill-gotten money. (黑钱)

The sheep-disguised (伪装) wolf's story seems to have been forgotten. Why not 13 this kind of things? Yes, both the teachers and parents have asked each other for more strict control of the young readers.

14, the more you want to forbid it, the more they want to have a look at it. 15 you may even find out several children, driven by their

curious natures, 16 one patched paper, which has travelled from hand to hand.

It really does 17 to our society. It has already formed a sort of moral pollution. The 18 teachers and parents need more powerful support in their protection of the young generation. At the same time the young 19 need more interesting and healthy books to help them 20 those ugly papers.

- 1. A. teachers B. writers
C. readers D. students

[解析]依据下文可知。

答案:A

- 2. A. found B. sold
C. given D. sell

答案:B

- 3. A. appear B. seem as
C. look like D. are

答案:C

- 4. A. nothing B. anything
C. something D. everything

[解析]由句意可知。

答案:B

- 5. A. get B. find
C. believe D. know

[解析]太离奇荒唐,令人难以置信。

答案:C

- 6. A. too bad B. still worse
C. even better D. very good

[解析]与前文对比。

答案:B

- 7. A. poisonous B. wonderful
C. interesting D. useless

[解析]这种小报称为 pollution 自然是“有毒或有害的”。

答案:A

- 8. A. takes B. uses
C. costs D. pays

答案:C

- 9. A. use B. turns
C. common D. return

[解析]习惯用法,意为“回报”。

答案:D

- 10. A. undone B. unknown
C. much D. less

[解析]花时间去看看垃圾“文化”,家庭作业被束之高阁。

答案:A

- 11. A. who B. what
C. whoever D. making

答案:C

- 12. A. using B. making

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C. spending D. losing

[解析]此处指下流女人及非法出版商昧良心而赚黑钱。

答案:B

- 13. A. allow B. forbid
C. separate D. leave

[解析]从下文内容可知。

答案:B

- 14. A. Happily B. Luckily
C. Unfortunately D. Badly

答案:C

- 15. A. Seldom B. Always
C. Hardly D. Sometimes

答案:D

- 16. A. find B. share
C. get D. hold

[解析]指互相传阅。

答案:B

- 17. A. harm B. good
C. favor D. wrong

答案:A

- 18. A. worried B. puzzled
C. surprised D. excited

[解析]老师和家长自然要担心。

答案:A

- 19. A. writers B. teachers
C. parents D. readers

答案:D

- 20. A. throw B. keep away
C. break off D. get rid of

答案:D

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Shanghai Car rentals (出租) are becoming more and more popular as an inexpensive way of taking to the roads. Business people, foreigners and families alike are making good use of the growing industry.

The first car rental firm opened in Shanghai in 1992 and now 12 car rental players are in the game, with more than 11 500 cars in their books.

The largest player-Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Rental Center offers a wide variety of choices-deluxe sedans, minivans, station wagons, coaches. Santana sedans are the big favorite.

Firms can attract enough customers for 70 percent of their cars every month. This figure shoots up during holiday seasons like National Day, Labor Day and New Year's Day, with some recording 100 percent rental.

The major market force rests in the growing population of white-collar employees (白领雇员), who can afford the new service, said Zhuang Yu, marketing manager of Shanghai Angel Car Rental Co. (2001 年全国高考)

- 1. The words "deluxe sedans", "minivans" and "station wagons" used in the text refer to _____.

- A. cars in the making
B. car rental firms
C. cars for rent
D. car makers

[解析]本题考查考生根据语境猜测词义的能力。根据短文第二自然段叙述的最大的竞争者 Shanghai Bashi Tourism Car Rental Center 提供了很多种类供选择及 Santana sedans 是人们特别喜爱的这些事实,就可以确立短文中使用的词语"deluxe sedans", "minibuses", "station wagons"指供出租的小汽车,故答案选 C。

答案:C

- 2. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- A. 70% of the cars can be rented out on holiday.
B. 70% of the customers are white-collar employees.
C. More firms are open for service during holiday seasons.
D. Some firms rent out all their cars during holiday seasons.

[解析]细节理解。由短文第四段叙述了这些汽车出租公司每日能吸引顾客租用他们 70% 的小汽车,节假日期间,租用数字还要增加。该段末尾 with some recording 100 percent rental 则清楚地表明了一些公司在节假日期间甚至于租出了他们所有的小汽车,只有 D 项与短文内容相符,故选。

答案:D

- 3. Shanghai's car rental industry is growing so fast mainly due to _____.

- A. better cars supplied by producers
B. fast service offered by car rental firms
C. the increasing number of white-collar employees
D. people's growing interest in travelling during holidays

[解析]细节理解。上海汽车出租业迅猛发展的主要原因可见短文最后一段 "the major market force rests in the growing population of white-collar employees, who can afford the new service", 说明租用出租汽车的主要



市场力量,存在于能够负担得起这种新的客运业务费用,且队伍不断壮大的白领雇员。

答案:C

B

American and British use different greetings. In the USA the commonest greeting is "Hi". In Britain it is "Hello!" or "How are you?". "Hi!" is creeping into British too. When they are introduced to some one, the Americans say, "Glad to know you". The British say, "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you". When Americans say "Good-bye", they nearly always add, "Have a good day" or "Have a good trip", etc. to friends and strangers alike. Britains are already beginning to use "Have a good day".

The British usually use "got" in the sense of "have". The Americans hardly ever do.

Am. E: Do you have a car, room, etc. ? Yes, I do.

Br. E: Have you got a car, room, etc. ? Yes, I have.

Finally, there are a number of differences between American and British English in the spelling of words. E. g. check (US)/cheque (UK); center (US)/centre (UK). Many American words ending in "or", e. g. honor, vigor, labor are spelt in British English with an "our", e. g. honour, vigour, labour. Many verbs in American English with "ize" or "izing" forms, e. g. organize, realizing are spelt in Br. E "ise" or "ising", e. g. organise, realising. In American English, "practice" is used both for the verb and noun. In Br. E, the verb is spelt "practise", and the noun "practice". In the main, American English avoids the doubling up of consonants in nouns and verbs while British English does not. In American English, for example, one writes "travel, traveled, travelling, traveler", while in British English, one writes "travel, travelled, travelling, traveller".

It was once predicted that British and American English would draw so far apart that eventually they would become separate language. The opposite has happened. The links between the two countries are so strong that linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than linguistically, and probably culturally too, they are closer together than ever.

► 1. When an American greets someone, he may say ____.

- A. Hi B. Hello
C. How are you? D. A, B, and C

[解析] 细节理解。由本文第一段第 2 句: In

the USA the commonest greeting is "Hi" (在美国最平常的问候是 Hi) 可以判定。

答案:A

► 2. The Americans hardly say ____.

- A. Good-bye. Have a good day!
B. Glad to know you!
C. Hello!
D. Have you got a car?

[解析] 细节理解。由本文第二段: The British usually use "got" in the sense of "have". The Americans hardly ever do. (英国人常常使用 "got", 而美国人几乎不使用它) 可以判定。

答案:D

► 3. A British writes ____.

- A. cheque; center B. honor; organise
C. traveled; practice D. labour; traveller

[解析] 演绎归纳。由本文第五段: e. g. check (US)/cheque (UK); center (US)/centre (UK). Many American words ending in "or". e. g. honor, vigor, labor are spelt in British English with an "our". e. g. honour, vigour, labour, in British English, one writes "travel, travelled, travelling, traveller." 可以判定。

答案:D

► 4. What does the third paragraph talk about?

- A. The different usages of words in Am. E. and Br. E.
B. Why do the Americans and the British use different spellings?
C. There are few differences in spelling between Am. E. and Br. E.
D. There are lots of differences in spelling between Am. E. and Br. E.

[解析] 主旨大意。通读本段, 可知道本段主要讲的是美式与英式英语在拼写方面的不同。

答案:D

► 5. Which of the following is true?

- A. The two languages will become separate languages.
B. American English will be used more and more.
C. British English will be used more and more.
D. The two languages will be closer and closer.

[解析] 细节理解。由最后一段最后一句: they are closer together than ever. (它们之间的联系比以前更密切)。

答案:D

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五、书面表达

假如你叫黎明,你的英国朋友 Tom 在上海工作,他出差来济南,住在齐鲁宾馆。明天是周六,你来宾馆约他去看大明湖游玩,碰巧他不在,你通过服务人员给他留了个条子(开头和结尾已给出)。

内容如下:

①你最近很忙,没空陪他,深表歉意。

②明天请他游玩大明湖。早上 9:00 出发,你 8:50 开车来接他,请他在一楼客厅等候。

③中午你请他吃饭,饭后去大市场、大型商场看看。

④下午约 2:30 返回。

(词数 100 左右)

Dear Tom,

I came to see you just now, but you happened to be out.

Good night !

Yours,
Li Ming

参考答案：

Dear Tom,

I came to see you just now, but you happened to be out. I'm sorry that I haven't time to stay with you, for I am very busy recently.

Tomorrow I'd like to ask you to visit the Daming Lake, which is a very famous place. And I'll pick you up at 8:50 in the morning. Please wait for me at the hall.

Of course I'll invite you to have lunch. If you like, we'll go to a big market and some department stores. At about 2:30 we'll come back.

Good night !

Yours,
Li Ming



Units 3~4

复习建议—宏观认知策略

1. 文化学习:本章节主要学习英美语言特点和有关旅行方面的游记,内容贴合学生兴趣和当今命题思路。在历年高考中,该题材也多有涉及:NMET2001/D篇,上海1995/C篇,上海1998/B篇,NMET1999/C篇等都有所考查。教师可以利用互联网和查阅手头书籍,抓住时机,扩大学生知识面。例如更多介绍英美英语的一些不同之处,所以在复习时要特别注意它们之间的差异,包括词汇方面,拼写方面,读音方面,语法方面等。这种差异引起的文章也很多,例如有关“fresh”英美人不同理解;有关“the first floor”的不同定位。有关“stay home”和“stay at home”的不同词等。

2. 知识归纳:要注意前后联系,善于归纳总结。如“see”接宾补的归纳:

① see sb. do sth. 宾补为动词不定式,强调动作的全过程。

② see sb. doing sth. 宾补为动词的-ing形式,表示动作正在进行。

③ see sth. done 宾补为过去分词,表示被动。通过归纳,掌握了 see 的用法,同时,也可以联想到其他的感官动词也有此用法。如:look at; hear; feel; watch; listen to; observe; notice 等。也可以联想到这是三种非谓语动词的最基本含义,在以后学到非谓语动词作其他成份时可以参照、对比、归纳。

3. 交际英语:主要学会如何表述困难、求得帮助,这是英语学习中非常重要的一环。可以就提问、应答、解释、定义进行归类。再一交际英语是表达良好祝愿和回应,这点在高考听力、单选以及书面表达中常有涉及。教师应引起足够的重视。

4. 语法重点:本章节语法重点是直接引语、间接引语以及复习现在进行时的用法。

现在进行时是本单元主要的语法项目,复习本单元时,要引导学生认真复习总结进行时的用法,尤其是现在进行时表示将来的情况以及现在进行时与频度副词连用,具有感情色彩的情况。

5. 写作方面注意说明文的写法。

说明文的写作。说明文是对事物的发生、发展、结果、特征、性质、状态、功能等进行解释、介绍、阐述的一种文体。

写说明文应注意下列几点:

- ① 限定要说明事物的范围。
- ② 要有足够的、确切的例子进行阐述、例证。
- ③ 用恰当、正确的顺序摆出事实、观点。

- ④ 注意选词和句子结构的正确性。
- ⑤ 尽可能地使说明的内容生动有趣。

要点点击—钩挂知识重点

1. 我有些英语单词发音不好。

I have some difficulty in pronouncing some of the words in English.

2. 还有,你什么时候参加下次考试?

And when do you take your next exams?

3. 对不起,我没有完全听懂你的话。

I'm sorry I don't quite follow you.

4. 在美国和英国,书面语大体上是相同的,尽管在拼法上有些差异。

Written English is more or less the same in both Britain and America, though there are some spellings differences.

5. 许多新的词语已经从美国英语进入英国英语。

A great many words and expressions have come into the language from American English.

6. 他们开始使用英语,但是他们也把自己语言中的一些词汇带进了英语。

They started to use English, but they also brought in some words from their own languages.

7. 你什么时候去广州?

When are you going off to Guangzhou?

8. 有人送你吗?

Is anybody seeing you off?

9. 并请代我向鲍勃问好。

And say "Hi" to Bob for me.

10. 夜晚,我们把船系在村庄附近江边的一棵大树上。

At night we tie the boat to a big tree by the river bank near a village.

11. 这种鱼有着锋利的牙齿,两分钟内就可以把一个人吃得只剩下骨头。

The fish have very sharp teeth; they can eat a person in two minutes, leaving only the bones.

12. 绵延好几英里,除了大火和浓烟外,我什么也看不见。

For miles and miles I could see nothing except a great fire and lots of smoke.

13. 而这个国家的人口却每分钟都在增长。许多人在首都找不到工作。

The population of the country is growing every minute. Many people cannot find work in

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the capital.

14. 今天下午我正要游泳,这时,幸亏我们的向导看见了我,对我大声喊道。

This afternoon I was *just about to go* swimming when luckily our guide saw me and shouted at me.



重点辅导—夯实基础知识

1. 英语中有些动词只能接动词-ing形式作宾语,常用的有: mind, enjoy, miss, escape, practise, suggest, give up, avoid, finish, insist on 等,为了巧记这些动词,可用这些动词(短语)的第一个字母拼写成: memepsgafi(谐音为“妹妹不吃咖啡”)。

2. have difficulty/trouble in doing sth. (做某事有困难),这一句型需要注意下列几点:

- (1) difficulty 前可加修饰词 much, little, no 等;
- (2) doing 之前的 in 可省略;
- (3) difficulty 可换用 trouble, problem 等;
- (4) 若 difficulty 后跟名词,介词 in 便换成 with。

如:

He said he had some difficulties with his English pronunciation.

(他说他在英语发音方面有一些困难。)

Did you have any trouble finding his house?
(你找到那所房子有困难吗?)

另外还有句型 There's difficulty in doing sth. (做某事有困难)的用法也大体相同。

3. and so on(等等)。如:

I have been to a lot of cities, Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao and so on.

(我去过许多城市,比如北京、上海、青岛等等。)

同义词语还有: and so forth, and the like, etc. 如:

You must write me a good long letter and tell me what you are doing and so forth.

(你必须给我写一封长信告诉我你们在做什么等情况。)

He studied painting, music, arithmetic, and the like.

(他学过绘画、音乐、算术等等。)

You'd better buy tea, sugar, etc.

(你们最好买茶、糖等物品。)

4. be doing... when... (正在做某事,突然...), be about to do... when... (刚要做某事,突然...)

上面两个句型中的 when 是并列连词,可译成“突然”“就在这时”。

I was walking in the street, when I heard somebody call me.

(我正在街上走,突然听到有人叫我。)

I was about to go out when the telephone rang.

(我正要出去,突然电话铃响了。)

5. 现在进行时

现在进行时是一种常用时态,其动词形式为: “am/is/are + v-ing”主要用法如下:

(1) 表示现在(说话瞬间)正在进行或发生的动作。常与时间副词 now(现在), right now(现在、此刻), at present(现在、目前), at the moment(此刻)及动词 look(你瞧), listen(你听)等连用。如:

He is writing a letter at present.

他现在正在写信。

Listen! Someone is knocking at the door.

你听!有人在敲门。

(2) 表示目前一段时间内正在进行的动作或存在的状态,常与 this week(本周), these days(这些天)等时间状语连用。如:

I'm helping my dad on the farm these days.

这些天我帮父亲在农场干活。

(3) 表示近期按计划或安排要进行的动作。常与 arrive, begin, come, do, drive, fly, go, get (to), give, leave, see off, stay, start, take off 等动词连用。如:

I'm staying with a friend of mine next week.

下周我将同我的一个朋友住在一起。

How are you getting there? By train?

你打算怎样去那里?乘火车去?

(4) 与 always, again 等副词连用,表达某种感情色彩,如赞叹或厌烦等。如:

He is always forgetting people's names.

他老是忘掉别人的名字(表示不满)。

使用现在进行时应注意以下问题:

下列五类动词因含有“状态继续”的意味,通常不用于现在进行时。

① be, lie, stand 等表示“存在”“位于”的动词。但 stand 作“站”、lie 作“躺”解时,可以用现在进行时。

误: Guangzhou is lying in the south of China.

正: Guangzhou lies in the south of China.

正: The dog is lying under the table.

② have, own, belong 等表示“所有”的动词。但 have 作“吃”“开会 have a meeting”“上课 have class”解时,可以用现在进行时。

误: I'm having a new car.

正: I have a new car.

正: I'm having my breakfast now.

③ see, hear, seem, smell, taste, sound, feel 等表示“知觉”的动词。但 see 作“观赏”“送行”解时,可以用现在进行时。

误: The cake is tasting delicious.

正: The cake tastes delicious.

正: Is anybody seeing you off?

④ know, understand, think 等表示“知晓”的动词。

⑤ like, love, hate, want, hope, wish, prefer 等表示“情感”的动词。



词语辨析—明确词语使用

选用下面词语的适当形式填空

I. mail/post

- There is a heavy _____ today.
- I received much _____ yesterday.
- The _____ from Beijing have arrived.
- Is there any _____ for me?
- The _____ office is beyond the department store.

[辨析] ① mail 和 post 当“邮寄”讲时, 无论用作动词还是名词, 都同义。只是美国多用 mail, 英国多用 post。如:

I shall mail(post) the letter to him.
(我将把这封信寄给他。)

He'll send you the book by mail(post).
(他会把书寄给你。)

② 表示“一批邮件”时, 用 mails(复数), 这时 mail 是可数名词。用 post 也可, 但 post 是不可数名词。post 前可用 a large, a heavy 或 much 来修饰, 这时 mail 仍然要用复数。

③ 表示寄给个人的信函、邮件要用 mail, 是不可数名词, 不用 post。

④ 构成某些合成词, 有的用二者皆可。如:

mailbox = postbox (邮箱); mailman = postman (邮差); mail-bag = post-bag (邮包)
有的只用 post。如:

postcard (明信片), postmark (邮戳),
post-code (邮政编码), postage (邮资), post-paid (邮资已付), post-free (免收邮费), post-master (邮政局长), post office (邮局) 等。

答案: 1. post 2. mail

3. mails 4. mail 5. post

II. many/much/lots of/a lot (of)

- _____ of the visitors are workers.
- Has Jack _____ money?
- During those three weeks, he ate _____ meat.
- I did not understand why you had so _____ strange questions.
- Although he is a boy, he reads _____.

[辨析] ① 这几个词都可以表示“多”, many 只修饰可数名词, 而 much 只修饰不可数名词, lots of 后面既可接可数名词, 也可接不可数名词。a lot 后面如果不接名词, 在句中用作状

语, 意思是“很多”“非常”。如果后面接名词需加 of, 即成了 a lot of, a lot of = lots of。

② many 和 much 多用于否定句和疑问句中, 而 lots of (a lot of) 多用于肯定句中。

③ many 和 much 用作主语, 或它们修饰的词用作主语时, 也可用于肯定句中。

④ 与 too, so, as, how 连用时, 只用 many 与 much, 不用 lots of (a lot of)。

答案: 1. Many 2. much

3. lots of 4. many 5. a lot

III. during/in/within

- My uncle lives _____ ten minutes' walk.
- The president will arrive _____ ten minutes.
- We'll be on holiday _____ July.
- He was killed _____ the war.
- We made a lot of friends _____ our stay in Beijing.

[辨析] ① in 和 during 都可以表示一段时间, 在可以用 in 的地方, 一般也可以用 during。但 during 更强调时间的延续性, 在表示事态要延续一段时间的名词前, 一般要用 during。如: during the meal (在吃饭时)。

② in 和 within 在表示时间的长度时, 都有“不少于”“不超过”的意思, 只是 within 显得更正式一些。

答案: 1. within 2. within/in

3. in/during 4. in 5. during

IV. bank/shore/coast/seaside/beach

- We're spending August at the _____.
- My house is on the south _____ of the river.
- There are a lot of islands off the _____.
- The _____ was crowded with sunbathers.
- The sailors were warned not to get into trouble while they were on _____.

[辨析] bank 指河流或小溪边沿的陆地。shore 指湖边或海边靠水的一窄条陆地。coast 指靠近海洋的较宽范围的陆地。seaside 是指人们前往度假的沿海地区。beach 通常指海边的倾斜部分, 涨潮时经常被海水淹没。

答案: 1. seaside 2. bank

3. coast 4. beach 5. shore



综合训练—形成语用能力

一、听力

第一节

听下面 5 段对话, 每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。

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每段对话仅读一遍。

M: When and where shall we have a picnic, Mary?

W: The day after tomorrow, on the West Hill.

M: How shall we go there, by bus or by bike?

W: By bike. I think it'll be more interesting.

► 1. How will they go to the West Hill?

A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By train.

答案: B

W: What about this blue coat?

M: Let me try it on. That's OK. How much is it?

W: Forty pounds.

M: Here you are.

► 2. What did the man buy in the shop?

A. A coat. B. A blue cap. C. A raincoat.

答案: A

M: Can you spare me a ticket for the new film?

W: Of course. Here it is.

M: Thanks. Oh, it starts at a quarter to seven.

If you don't mind, I'll call for you at half past six, then.

W: All right.

► 3. Where will they go together?

A. To the party.

B. To the cinema.

C. To the concert.

答案: B

M: I'm afraid I'm late.

W: No. The train leaves at 8:30. We still have half an hour to go. It's very kind of you to come and see me off.

M: Not at all. It's a pity you're leaving so soon.

I hope you'll come back again next year.

W: I hope so, too. Thank you for everything you've done for me during my stay here.

► 4. Where did the man see the woman off?

A. At the hotel.

B. At the airport.

C. At the railway station.

答案: C

M: Now, Madam, anything stolen?

W: About five hundred dollars.

M: How do you think the thief got in?

W: Through an open window over there, which faces the garden.

► 5. What happened in the woman's house?

A. One of the windows was broken open.

B. She had some money stolen.

C. A thief broke into the garden.

答案: B

第二节

听下面 2 段对话, 每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答第 6~7 题。

M: Have you heard whether Mr Brown will have to have the operation or not?

W: That's what I want to tell you. When I visited the hospital this afternoon, I learnt they had finished the operation at around 8:30. The doctor seems to think that Mr Brown is going to be all right now.

► 6. What does the lady tell the man about Mr Brown?

He ____.

A. is under operation now

B. is going to have the operation

C. has already had his operation

答案: C

► 7. When was the operation finished? The operation was finished at ____.

A. around 8:30

B. about 7:00

C. around 4:30

答案: A

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8~10 题。

W: What do you find hardest in English?

M: I find listening really hard. Sometimes it's just impossible to understand.

W: Well, you just need lots of practice. The more you listen to English, the easier it becomes.

M: It's easier said than done!

W: Why don't you buy a radio? Then you can listen to Radio Beijing or BBC English programs on the radio.

M: Do you think that would help?

W: Of course. And why not buy some English tapes and some books to go with them? I'm sure you'll find them useful.

M: Yes, that's a good idea. But I still have another difficulty. My written English isn't very good, either.

W: Oh! Well, for that, you'd better find an English pen friend.

M: Thank you for your advice.

► 8. What are they talking about? They are talking about ____.



- A. how to make pen friends
B. English studies
C. written English

答案:B

- 9. What is the woman's advice? The woman's advice is to _____.
A. have more practice
B. have more writing practice
C. have private lessons

答案:A

- 10. What programs does the woman suggest? She suggests _____.
A. "Follow Me" English program
B. "Around China" English program
C. Radio Beijing or BBC English programs

答案:C

二、单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- 1. If you _____ finished, I'll start clearing up.
A. more or less have
B. more and less have
C. have more or less
D. have more and less

[解析] more or less 是一个固定词组, 意为“或多或少”“大体上”“在一定程度上”, 常用来表示自己的意见不那么肯定。它在句中通常是用在系动词、助动词、情态动词之后或行为动词之前; 也可置于句末。如:

The job has more or less been finished.

(工作大体上已做完了。)

Our working condition has improved, more or less.

(我们的工作条件多少有所改善。)

答案:C

- 2. If this dictionary is not yours, _____ can it be? (2001 年·京、皖、蒙春季高考)
A. what else B. who else
C. which else's D. who else's

答案:D

- 3. English spoken in these places _____ the language used in Britain.
A. stay the same as
B. kept the same to
C. stayed the same as
D. remains the same like

答案:C

- 4. —It is said that the book "Adventure" has been sold out.
—What a pity! I should have bought _____.
A. such one B. one such

- C. any such D. no such

答案:B

- 5. This task is _____ for us. We need _____ people.
A. much too; another three
B. too much; other three
C. much too; more three
D. too much; three more

[解析] 表示“外加几个”或“再来一些”的意思时, another 后可以跟 few 或带有数词的复数名词, 也可以用 more 代替 another, 但 more 要放在数词后面, 故先排除 B 和 C。much too 表示“太”“非常”, 用于修饰形容词或副词, 而本句所缺的是表语, 故不可选 A。too much 表示“过分”“过多”, 相当于一个形容词或副词, 在句中可作宾语、定语、状语或表语。如:

That task is too much for us.

(那项任务对我们来说太重了。)

答案:D

- 6. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.

(2000 年·京、皖春季高考)

- A. 不填; a B. the; 不填
C. 不填; 不填 D. the; the

[解析] 第一个空是考查定冠词的基本用法, 用于方位词的前面如 in the east of China; in the east。第二个空是固定搭配 for the most part, 就绝大部分而言, 多半。即夏季法国南部的气候多半是晴朗和干燥的。

答案:D

- 7. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see _____ the next year.

(2000 年全国高考)

- A. carry out B. carrying out
C. carried out D. to carry out

答案:C

- 8. —They used to be good friends but now they are like strangers.

—How _____ this _____?

- A. were; come about
B. did; come about
C. were; taken place
D. were; happened

[解析] come about; take place; happen 三词都是“发生”的意思, 均无被动语态。

答案:B

- 9. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to _____ third one because _____ second is rather too small.

(2002 年上海春季高考)

- A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a

[解析] a third 又一个(暗示为第三个), 有时

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